

Maysville Weather.  
What May Be Expected Here During the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LADDER CODE.  
White asterisk—Fair;  
Blue—Rain or snow;  
Black arrow—Wind warning;  
Black bar—Clear;  
Black dot—Clouds;  
Black line—Light rain or snow;  
Black cross—Heavy rain or snow;  
Black triangle—Thunder or hail;  
Black circle—Fog;  
Black square—Ice;  
Black diamond—Hail;  
Black star—Snow;  
Black cross—Heavy rain or snow;  
Black triangle—Thunder or hail;  
Black circle—Fog;  
Black square—Ice;  
Black diamond—Hail;  
Black star—Snow.



Mr. Charles Dawson of Portsmouth is visiting in the city.

Mr. Charles Daly of Cincinnati is visiting relatives here.

Mr. Porter Skinner of Cincinnati is visiting relatives here.

Miss Louise Andrews of Flemingsburg is visiting relatives here.

Miss Fannie L. Gordon is on a short visit to relatives at Lexington.

Mrs. J. M. Judge has returned from an extended visit in the country.

Mrs. W. H. Fritts of Carlisle is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John A. Newell.

Miss Anna L. Campbell is spending a few days with relatives at Manchester.

Miss Field Leggett of Ripley is expected Monday to visit Mrs. Fannie Glascock.

Mrs. Frank Armstrong and babe are guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Chancellor at Millersburg.

Mrs. Kimline Johnson has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Lizzie Burnaw, at Carlisle for several days.

Mrs. Nannie Crawford of Flemingsburg is visiting the family of her uncle, Mr. George Crawford.

Mrs. J. R. Orr left today for Paris and Lexington to visit relatives and friends. She will return Wednesday.

Miss Martha Brent of Kansas City, who has been visiting in Flemingsburg, is now the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Fleming.

Mrs. A. F. Willenbrink and daughter, Miss Agnes, of New Richmond and Mr. Fred Koch of Cincinnati have returned home after visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Cloney.

Mr. C. Burgess Taylor speaks at Chatham this evening.

Mrs. L. V. Davis has just received a beautiful line of ready-to-wear hats.

THE Y. M. C. A.  
What That Institution is Doing For Maysville Young Men.

The Rev. H. B. Garrett, D. D., of Portsmouth, Va., will address men at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Subject—"Currents in the Sea of Life."  
All men cordially invited to be present.

THE BEE HIVE  
Ladies' Trimmed Hats  
Misses' Trimmed Hats

Our stock of French Pattern Hats is now complete. We are showing a greater variety of styles this season than ever before. Our success in the department convinces us that ready-to-wear millinery has come to stay. The hats we show are patterned after the very latest styles shown in the latest fashions of the East, and it stands to reason that being purchased in such large quantities as we buy them they can be sold very much cheaper than if they were made elsewhere. You may have some prejudice against buying a ready-to-wear trimmed hat. Examine ours and we believe you'll change your sentiments. Prices \$1.75 to \$5.95.

REAL EXCELLENCE IN DRESS GOODS.  
Critical and reliable judges have pronounced our fall dress goods stock the best ever shown in this community. The semi-annual visits of our buyer to the Eastern markets make the above assertion appear merely as a reasonable expectation. The very latest fabric creations are available here at the lowest prices. You'll find the new Salin Cloth, Notelle, Lizard Cloth, Clay Worsted, Cheviots, Venetians in prices from 10c to \$2.50; and then, there are the Novelty Dress Underclothes, Hat, Golf Cloths, Plaids, Knickerbockers, Zibelines, etc., from 25c to \$1.50. It's a stock worthy of your inspection. You need not buy.

NEW MERCERIZED UNDERSKIRTS.  
We haven't the space to say much about them. Briefly, they're the best we have ever shown. Nearly all come with large decorative plaques from \$1.00 to \$1.50. Blacks and all colors.

MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

Mr. Charles E. Deatley, formerly of this city, was married Wednesday at Cincinnati to Miss Cora Rinehart, daughter of Captain Andrew Rinehart of Portsmouth.

The rubber social at the First Presbyterian Church last night was a success, financially, socially and rubberly. The young ladies were untiring in their efforts to make all enjoy themselves, which they certainly did, and all felt that it was a good thing to "rubber" in a while. At intervals frappe and cake were served. The evening passed entirely too fast for the guests, as the entertainment was of that nature that made all feel perfectly at ease.

MISS BIRDIE BRENNER.  
Her Death Yesterday After An Illness of Typhoid Fever.

Miss Birdie Brenner, whose illness has been noted, died yesterday afternoon at 4:30 at her home on West Front street, after an illness of nearly four weeks of typhoid fever.

She was seventeen years of age. She was a very bright girl, and a graduate of the Maysville High School of the class of 1900, at the commencement sharing the honors in her class.

By her many friends to whom she had endeavored to make her untimely death will be deeply regretted.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the house, with services by Rev. W. F. Taylor of the M. E. Church, South, of which Miss Brenner was a member.

Interment in the Maysville Cemetery.

FUN WITH THE PINS.  
Result of Sport Last Evening—Games For Next Week.

The All-Sorts and Rubbuckas had a hot last evening, the honors at the close being divided.

Here are the scores:  
All Sorts.  
Archeosoon...145 118  
Traxel...145 145  
C. H. T...145 145  
Mathews...125 125  
Walden...105 105

Rubbuckas.  
T. M. Russell...150 147  
C. D. Russell...118 180  
Keddy...125 105  
C. H. Russell...145 147  
Peor...105 127

Miss Clara McCracken, daughter of Mr. G. A. McCracken, formerly of this city, was married Thursday at Covington to Mr. Alonzo Edwin Bucks.

The Robertson Fiscal Court has fixed the salary of the County Judge at \$300, County Attorney \$350, School Superintendent \$300 and Turnpike Treasurer \$100.

At the Robertson Fiscal Court Jailer Thompson presented a bill for \$1.10, the total cost of maintaining prisoners in the County Jail from April 1st to October 1st.

The reception at the M. E. Church given to the Pastor, Rev. F. W. Harrop, was well attended and much enjoyed. The time was taken up in pleasant social intercourse. Refreshments were served.

I will sell at private sale my Household Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Hall Stove and Range. Parties wishing to look at articles will please call at my residence, No. 220 West Second street.

Katie M. Peake.  
HOBELLY'S CATH KILLS.  
Ladies' Collars \$5; Percales \$5; Remnants Fine Goods \$25; 55c and 55c Kid Gloves 50c.

The election and installation of officers and final work lasted until nearly 3 o'clock Friday morning.

The Lodge started off with fifteen petitions for membership and eleven by cards.

The Initiatory Degree was conferred by teams from Augusta, Johnsville and Petra and Maysville, the most interesting work being done by Johnsville in the Second Degree.

Mrs. J. B. Russell acted as Noble Grand and Mr. Byron Rudy acted as Grand.

The new Lodge elected the following officers:  
N. O.—B. M. Thompson.  
S. V. G.—John Martin.  
Secretary—W. G. McAtee.  
Treasurer—E. H. Jones.  
H. S. S.—John Claus.  
L. N. G.—Sol Wolf.  
Warden—John Clayton.  
Conductor—Jesse Jones.  
G. G.—G. Conrad.  
O. G.—John Frank.  
K. S. V. G.—R. F. McAtee.  
S. V. G.—John Martin.  
K. S. S.—J. T. Williamson.  
H. S. S.—H. Yronk.  
Chaplain—James McCain.

It Happened in a Drug Store.  
"One day last winter a lady came to my drug store and asked for a brand of cough medicine that I did not have in stock," says Mr. C. B. Grady, the popular druggist of Ontario, N. Y. "She was disappointed and wanted to know what a cough preparation I could recommend. I said to her that I could readily recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and that she could take a bottle of the remedy and after giving it a fair trial it would tell her the money was well laid out. She said she would return the price paid for the bottle and I would return the lady back in the course of a day or two the lady came back to my store with a friend in need of a cough medicine and advised her to buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I handed her a very good recommendation for the remedy. It is for sale by J. J. Wood & Son, Druggists."

PRICE—ONE CENT.

Our line of Cut Glass and Fancy China for wedding gifts cannot be equalled either in price or quality. We'll wait until we have it, too. Step in and let us show you.

McCarthy, the Jeweler.  
"For three days and nights I suffered agonizing pain on an attack of cholera morosa brought on by eating cornbread," says M. E. Lowther, Clerk of the District Court, Centerville, Iowa. "I thought I should never die and told a dozen different doctors, but all to no purpose. I went for a box of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and three doses relieved me entirely. This remedy is for sale by J. J. Wood & Son, Druggists."

MAYSVILLE'S CHURCHES  
WHERE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES WILL BE HELD SUNDAY.

First Presbyterian Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Central Presbyterian Church.  
Rev. J. C. Kelly, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 20 West Second street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Church of the Nativity.  
Regular service morning and evening at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. on Sunday. Morning service at 10:30 a. m. and evening prayer will be omitted.

M. E. Church, South.  
Rev. H. F. Taylor, Pastor.  
Residence—No. 20 West Second street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Christian Church.  
Rev. Howard T. Cree, Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 East Fourth street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

M. E. Church.  
Rev. H. F. Taylor, Pastor.  
Residence—No. 20 West Second street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

First Baptist Church.  
Rev. J. W. Porter, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 East Fourth street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. George's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Nicholas Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Peter's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. James Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. John's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Raphael's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Vincent's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Elizabeth's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Ann's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Clare's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Francis Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Margaret's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

St. Rose's Episcopal Church.  
Rev. J. A. Jordan, Jr., Pastor.  
Residence—No. 10 West Third street.  
Sundays school 9:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Thursdays 7:30 p. m.  
Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.  
Hon. William M. Beckner, ex-Democratic Congressman from the Tenth District, will speak for the Republicans at the Courtroom in this city at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, October 6th.

Ladies especially invited.  
See Hoeft's Carrels and Rugs.  
Captain George Edgington will soon move from Augusta to Manchester.

The very latest in fancy stationary is at Ray's Postoffice Druggists.  
The Louisville Methodist Conference voted a proposition that the Ministers donate 5 per cent. of their income for the benefit of superannuated Preachers and their families.

When you have no appetite, do not relax your food and few dull after eating you may know that you need a dose of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Price 25 cents. Samples free at J. J. Wood & Son's Druggists.

Murray & Thomas have just received a full car of marble, consisting of Corner Posts, Rough and Finished stock. They sell a bargain and can be cheaper than ever. Call and get the prices before buying elsewhere.

A new remedy for biliousness is now on call at J. J. Wood & Son's Druggists. It is called Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given at the first indication of the disease appearing. Price 25 cents per box. Samples free at J. J. Wood & Son's Druggists.

Miss Juliette Richardson and Mr. Edward King Poore of Cincinnati were quietly married at the bride's home at Louisville Thursday. Miss Richardson is a grand-daughter of the late Mrs. B. Whitman Wood of Louisville, related to many Mason county families.

THAT JOFUL WEDDING.  
With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follow the use of Syrup of Pilex, is unknown to the few who have not experienced the old-time medicine. It gives quick relief and will prevent the attack if given at the first indication of the disease appearing. Price 25 cents per box. Samples free at J. J. Wood & Son's Druggists.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 29, 30 and 31, will be Special Registration Days. All who were sick, or absent from the city, on Regular Registration Days, can, on making affidavit to either of these facts, register on either of the above dates at the County Clerk's office.

Ed Craycraft of near Dover and Miss Hainthill, who resides on the Dr. Killea farm near Alderson, county, started to West Union Tuesday to marry. Before reaching the place Craycraft got too full of booze and at Manchester was arrested and fined \$5 and costs for drunkenness. The young lady's father was notified and took her home.

What's This?  
We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Dr. J. C. HENRY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.  
We are, therefore, here to know J. J. Henry for the last 10 years and have perfectly reliable all in hand testimonials and finally able to carry out any obligation made by them.

W. A. T. & Co., Toledo, O.  
WALSH, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
HALL'S CATARRH CURE is a new internally acting remedy upon the blood and mucous surface of the bladder, and is sold in bottles, sold by all druggists. Testimonials free. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Wedding Gifts!  
Diamonds, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass, Bric-a-brac, Onyx Tables, and many other beautiful things. You will find that our store offers peculiar advantages for the selection of bridal presents.

THE HOME STORE.  
Jeweler and Optician.  
BALLENGER, HECHINGER & CO.

They Range in Prices From \$10 to \$25.

Let us call your attention to two extremes, the head and foot, either of which can be made to suit the world. Stetson Hats and Hattin Shoes are the best made in these respective lines. We carry them.

THE HOME STORE.  
Jeweler and Optician.  
BALLENGER, HECHINGER & CO.

Exquisite Silks  
For every purpose are here. Silks for waists, for skirts, for entire gowns, for trimmings and linings have received more than usual attention. See these if you are weary of your wardrobe.

THE HOME STORE.  
Jeweler and Optician.  
BALLENGER, HECHINGER & CO.

NOVELTIES!  
There are so many it is no easy task to select some for mention. At random we noticed:











MAYSVILLE, KY., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1900.

## LOOK LIKE WINNERS



### Can't Figure Out Anything But Victory

[Albert Halstead in Louisville Post.]

Washington, Sept. 25.—President McKinley's letter of acceptance seems to mark the beginning of the real fight for the Presidency. He accepts the issue of imperialism by the Democrats and forces the fighting on that battlefield, without subordinating the question of free coinage of silver. Judging by the manner in which Mr. McKinley's letter has been received, he has gained a point on his adversary by his defense of the Republican party's treatment of the Philippine question and by emphasizing the danger of free coinage, which Mr. Bryan and his supporters would seek to obscure.

The Democracy made the paramount issue that of imperialism, but Mr. Bryan succeeded, contrary to the judgment of the best Democrats of Kansas City, in forcing the convention to speak in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the party also reaffirmed the Chicago platform with its attack upon the Supreme Court and the judiciary of the country.

The Republican party in this campaign stands for the existing order and for progress.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan carried 22 States and secured 171 electoral votes, while Mr. McKinley carried 23 States and got 271 electoral votes. Bryan carried:

Alabama	11	Montana	3
Arkansas	8	Nebraska	3
California	11	Nevada	3
Colorado	4	N. Carolina	11
Florida	4	S. Carolina	9
Georgia	13	S. Dakota	3
Idaho	3	Tennessee	12
Kansas	10	Texas	10
Kentucky	11	Utah	3
Louisiana	8	Virginia	12
Mississippi	9	Washington	4
Missouri	17	Wyoming	2

In 1896 McKinley carried:

California	12	New Hampshire	4
Connecticut	6	New Jersey	10
Delaware	3	New York	26
Illinois	24	North Dakota	3
Indiana	13	Ohio	23
Iowa	13	Oregon	3
Kentucky	12	Pennsylvania	22
Maine	4	Rhode Island	4
Maryland	12	Vermont	3
Massachusetts	15	West Virginia	6
Michigan	14	Wisconsin	12
Minnesota	9		

Mr. Bryan will carry all the Southern States, with the possible exception of Kentucky, West Virginia and Maryland, this year. These, with Colorado, Nebraska, Nevada and Utah will give him 147 to start on, although the Republicans do not concede the latter four States named to him. Utah, they think, they have a good chance to carry. Nebraska they are fighting for, and reports from Colorado and Nevada are not discouraging to the Republicans. For purposes of comparison it is best to give the States with their votes that should be conceded to Bryan.

They are: Alabama 11, Arkansas 8, Colorado 4, Florida 4, Georgia 13, Louisiana 8, Mississippi 9, Missouri 17, Nebraska 8, Nevada 3, North Carolina 11, South Carolina 9, Tennessee 12, Texas 15, Utah 3, and Virginia 12.

Mr. McKinley starts with 136 votes, counting the States that should certainly go to him. These are: California 2, a gain of 1, for Bryan got 1 electoral vote there in 1896; Connecticut 6, Illinois 24, Iowa 13, Maine 4, Massachusetts 15, Minnesota 9, Michigan 14, New Hampshire 4, New Jersey 10, North Dakota 3, Ohio 23, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 22, Rhode Island 4, Vermont 3, Washington 4—Bryan carried it in 1896, so this is a gain of 4 over that year—and Wisconsin 12. The Democrats claim that of the States above mentioned Illinois, Minnesota, Michigan,

Wisconsin and Wisconsin are doubtful and they will not even concede New Jersey to McKinley. One even hears that Ohio may be doubtful, but that is the usual story in a Presidential year.

That Illinois is doubtful is not to be admitted for a single moment. The Republicans there are fully awake and aggressive, and I am informed on the best possible authority that it will give McKinley at least 75,000 majority. Minnesota is naturally Republican and gave McKinley 53,575 plurality in 1896. In 1898 it elected Lind, Democrat, Governor by 20,336 plurality, but Lind was especially strong with foreign voters, and there was Republican disaffection. Yet, at the election in 1898, Minnesota elected 7 Republican Congressmen, a solid delegation, showing that the State was Republican on national issues.

Michigan is claimed by Democrats on the ground that the Hollanders are sufficiently numerous and displace with the attitude of President McKinley toward the Boer war to overcome local Republicanism in that State. Yet Michigan gave McKinley 16,688 majority in 1896, gave the Republican candidate for Governor 52,097 in 1898, and the Republican candidate for Supreme Judge last autumn a plurality of 51,216. There is no basis for claiming Michigan in the least doubtful.

Washington gave Bryan 12,193 plurality in 1896, but a careful poll of the State has shown the Republican while in 1898 it elected two Republican Congressmen by 2,600 majority, and that was an off year. There is absolutely no doubt about Washington's going Republican. Democrats, when speaking privately, concede it.

With 136 electoral votes apparently certain, Mr. McKinley needs only 28 electoral votes to be elected. These can come from the eleven States that have been classed as doubtful. These are: South Dakota, Idaho, Montana, New York, Kansas, Wyoming, Delaware, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland and West Virginia. It would not be in the least surprising if everyone of these States finally cast its votes for Mr. McKinley. Of these Mr. Bryan has the better chance of carrying South Dakota, and Montana, I should say, though the split in the Democratic party in Montana and the hostility to Bryan in South Dakota, as well as the prosperity of the State, are not conducive to Mr. Bryan's success there.

Four States have been classed as doubtful with chances largely favoring the Republicans. These are: New York, 34 votes; Kansas, 10 votes; Wyoming, 3 votes; and Idaho, 3 votes. New York is only classed as at all doubtful because it is always more or less uncertain. It is difficult to calculate upon what the great center of population south of the Harlem river will do. Majorities are rolled up there in astonishing shape frequently. Then Croker seems to be working for the Democratic ticket this year. New York gave McKinley 28,469 plurality in 1896, but the next year it elected Parker, Democrat, Supreme Judge by a plurality of 60,883, while in 1898 it gave Roosevelt a plurality of 17,758. This shows how it changes in its attitude on political questions. Yet 1897 and 1898 were off years. There was not so much at stake as this year. In 1896 the total vote of the State was 1,423,874, while in 1897, when Parker, Democrat, carried the State, only 1,058,973 were cast, a falling off of over 300,000. In 1898 the total vote was 1,249,

974, something less than 100,000 smaller than in 1896. New York should be Republican by a large majority this year, and the Republicans will fight for it earnestly, but it will not do to count absolutely upon it for New York is fickle, and the Democrats, feeling and knowing they cannot win without it, are making extraordinary efforts. In 1896 Bryan had only half-hearted support from the Democratic machine. So this year, to all appearances, he is enthusiastically supported.

Bryan carried Kansas in 1896 by 12,600 plurality out of a total of 235,830 votes. But that was on the silver issue, before it had been exploded. In 1898 the Republicans redeemed the State by a plurality of 15,870 out of a total vote of 285,177. Since that Kansas has enjoyed even greater prosperity; its people have seen that the gold standard is beneficial and that Mr. Bryan's prophecies are false. A careful study of conditions there show many former silver men joining the Republican party, and really the State should be placed in the "Certain Republican" column, but because of its former Populist tendencies it was thought wisest not to do so.

Wyoming gave Bryan 533 plurality in 1896 out of a total of 20,863, but in 1898, on the gold issue, the Republicans carried it by 19,803. They confidently claim it now, and with earnestness. Reports from Washington are certainly encouraging for the Republicans.

Idaho is another doubtful State, with a McKinley tendency. It gave Bryan 18,868 plurality, but in 1898 when a gubernatorial election was held this fusion candidate got but 5,613 plurality in a total vote of 29,747. In 1896 Bryan had 78.10 per cent of the vote, and in 1898 Democratic candidate got but 48.82 per cent, the Republicans securing 51.18 per cent, compared to but 21.29 per cent in 1896. Since 1898 the State has shown greater Republican tendencies and advises that soon entirely accurate give the strongest reason for expecting that it will be carried for McKinley.

Five States have been placed in the doubtful column. They are Delaware with 3 votes, Indiana 15, Maryland 8, Kentucky 12 and West Virginia 6. In Delaware Republican prospects have been injured by the factional fight, but recently harmony has been secured on electoral and prospects are more favorable to the Republicans. If there be any differences in the chances of either party it is slightly in favor of the Republicans.

In Maryland the attitude of the Baltimore Sun, its support of Bryan, makes the situation difficult for the Republicans. Then Gorman is actively supporting Bryan, because he wants to be a regular. The Democrats have been saying nothing on silver, but are pushing imperialism vigorously. They seem very confident, but so are the Republicans. The Democrats give much confidence in the support given Bryan by Wellington, a United States Senator, who was elected as a Republican. Maryland is naturally Democratic. It gave McKinley 22,224 plurality in 1896, or 44.09 per cent of the total vote of 230,422. In 1898 the Republican candidate elected a Controller by 7,109 plurality or by 50.10 per cent of a total vote of 211,541. In 1899 Maryland elected a Democratic Governor by 12,123 majority, or 51.12 per cent of a total vote of 23,183. The Democrat was saying Kentucky is sure for Bryan and the Republican is sure for McKinley, and in a very hard fight, wherein 341 more votes were cast than in the Presidential election in 1896. Maryland is very close. It is impossible to make any prophecy regarding it, though, remembering that the issues are national and that the financial issue will be made prominent by the Republicans, there would seem to be a shade of a chance more favorable to Republicans than Democrats.

West Virginia was carried by Mr. McKinley in 1896 by 19,888 plurality in a total vote of 200,275, or by 52.84 per cent of the vote. In 1898 the Republicans elected three out of four Congressmen by a plurality of 2,632. Only one Republican had a plurality of one thousand or over, and that was Dovenor in the First district, and his plurality was only 1,320, while Payton in the Second, had but 824, and Foster, in the Fourth, but 572, while Jeanen, Democrat, carried the Third by 765. That was an off year, but the Democrats are making special efforts this year, and the State is dangerously close. The Democrats are making big claims, but the Republicans in West Virginia are confident of carrying it. They should do so, but the task will not be easy, and West Virginia can properly be classed as a doubtful State.

Indiana has always been a doubtful State, and here is the worsted kind of vote to carry it. It was won by McKinley by 19,131 plurality, or 50.31 per cent in a total vote of 377,305. The Republicans carried it for Secretary of

## Speaking of Trusts,

What's the matter with the Croker and VanWycck Ice Trust and Chairman Jones' Cotton Bale Trust that are giving Candidate Bryan so much Trouble?



### ANOTHER PARAMOUNT ISSUE

State in 1898 by 17,515 plurality in a total vote of 578,302, or 43.98 per cent. The same year the Republicans elected nine out of thirteen Congressmen, the total Republican Congressional vote being 294,242. In 1898 the Republican candidate elected a Controller by 7,109 plurality or by 50.10 per cent of a total vote of 211,541. In 1899 Maryland elected a Democratic Governor by 12,123 majority, or 51.12 per cent of a total vote of 23,183. The Democrat was saying Kentucky is sure for Bryan and the Republican is sure for McKinley, and in a very hard fight, wherein 341 more votes were cast than in the Presidential election in 1896. Maryland is very close. It is impossible to make any prophecy regarding it, though, remembering that the issues are national and that the financial issue will be made prominent by the Republicans, there would seem to be a shade of a chance more favorable to Republicans than Democrats.

West Virginia was carried by Mr. McKinley in 1896 by 19,888 plurality in a total vote of 200,275, or by 52.84 per cent of the vote. In 1898 the Republicans elected three out of four Congressmen by a plurality of 2,632. Only one Republican had a plurality of one thousand or over, and that was Dovenor in the First district, and his plurality was only 1,320, while Payton in the Second, had but 824, and Foster, in the Fourth, but 572, while Jeanen, Democrat, carried the Third by 765. That was an off year, but the Democrats are making special efforts this year, and the State is dangerously close. The Democrats are making big claims, but the Republicans in West Virginia are confident of carrying it. They should do so, but the task will not be easy, and West Virginia can properly be classed as a doubtful State.

Indiana has always been a doubtful State, and here is the worsted kind of vote to carry it. It was won by McKinley by 19,131 plurality, or 50.31 per cent in a total vote of 377,305. The Republicans carried it for Secretary of

47,223 out of Brown and anti-Gosbel Democrat, 12,410 votes, or about 3 per cent. It is notorious, however, that Taylor's actual plurality was greater, but the Democrats would not record it for him. Kentucky is classed as doubtful because of the possibility of the Democrats stealing the State, but it should be Republican. The chances seem to favor McKinley slightly, everything being considered.

It will be seen then that there are many doubtful States, but in order not to be prejudiced, I have given the Democrats the better in some instances, but that the chances greatly favor McKinley with the probability that his vote in the electoral college will be quite as great as in 1896.

#### CAN'T FOOL THIS FARMER.

[From Chicago Times Herald.]  
Mr. Editor: I voted against McKinley four years ago, and, by shucks, I better off than I ever was in my life. Well, now, if I voted against him again, I'd be along to the farm the other day and be a friend.

"What was yer fix four years ago, friend?"  
"I told him I was busted, without the bread to give the mice a shilling!"  
"And failed," he says, "what's yer fix now?"

"Sawmin' nothing," I says, "I'm out of the water altogether. I'm on dry land, with nothin' in the bank, and the wife and girls smilin' instead of cryin'."

"And, friend, he says all these fellows calls you a friend 'who did vote against him'?" says he.

"There you are," says he, slappin' me on the back. "Don't you see? You voted for Bryan, and here's the result. Now, the day after, he says, 'hitler' me on the back again and talkin' very quick, 'now you've got to do much arguin' with you voted for Bryan, and look round yer. Vote for him again and keep it close, you're on the road to prosperity and an independent fortune. Such was, as you, my feller, is the backbone of our country,' he says. And then he got later he buggy and drove away in

a cloud of dust.  
Now, Mr. Editor, I take my pen in hand to find out if this here's the old Brown of Thorns business again or a different tack and whether there are people who still believe that the man who blows the land must be a chump that they can juggle with like the circus feller does with the jelly cubes?

It's easy to work up a man's imagination on a empty stomach. Four years ago the mortgage was on the right and out of me and on the top of my neck and all around me. Suppose you'd been 'goin' down hill for twelve years and got to starvation camp. Suppose you seen the old woman that helped you build the place up 'goin' round like a dumb thing under the load of debt—not complainin', but jes' slippin' away, without none of the little necessities—the papers that water come regular chopped off the "best dress" a sorry lookin' affair. And suppose a slick teller comes along and talks to you about Cresses of Gold and Crovins of Thorns, and the slick men gettin' richer and the poor gettin' poorer. You'd be apt to listen, maybe, and clutch onto the last straw like I did four years ago.

But these spellbinders are talkin' to 'ull stomachs now, and a full stomach makes a quiet, easy reasonin' brain. McKinley ain't no juggler, he can't make the crops grow nor give us the seed time nor the harvest. There's only one doin' that. But if the Lord is good to us and sends us a fair crop there's one thing that McKinley and his policy can do—make 'em worth the trouble of raisin'.

If a man comes along and sells me a harrowin' machine that's 'goin' to do wonders and I find when his back's turned that it's jes' a bundle of scrap iron with pry paint on the outside of it, I shucks my jaws and says nothin'. I know when I'm bit. But when he comes along a second time with a new line of goods—'lathin' rods or potato sprays, it don't matter what—do you think I'm goin' to dicker with him any more?

"I've cut dogs and a hay rake waitin' for that kind of a feller. I ain't much of a scholar, an' I hope I ain't no politician, but what I want to know is: What's the difference between a machine under false pretenses and a machine that's 'goin' to do wonders and I find when his back's turned that it's jes' a bundle of scrap iron with pry paint on the outside of it, I shucks my jaws and says nothin'. I know when I'm bit. But when he comes along a second time with a new line of goods—'lathin' rods or potato sprays, it don't matter what—do you think I'm goin' to dicker with him any more?"

That's the question, in my mind, now that the business is a outshin'. And so no more at present from  
ONCE BIT TWICE BITE.  
(An American Farmer.)





# The Colorado Outrage: Free Speech Throttled By Silver Trust Hrelings

Those poor, misguided men at Victor are more to be pitied than condemned. Law breaking is never a good political game. I can stand all this kind of thing they choose to give me. It's the very sort of thing I am fighting against as a candidate for office. Reason and patriotism against the rule of the mob—Theodore Roosevelt on his experience at Victor, Col.

## FULL STORY OF RIOT.

[Special to Chicago Times-Herald.]  
Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 26.—Gov. Roosevelt, Republican candidate for Vice President, was assaulted and almost mobbed at Victor last afternoon.

A mob, composed of 150 irresponsible ruffians, not residents of Victor, but for the occasion, did their best to break up his mass meeting, and falling in that rushed his party as it marched on foot from Armory Hall to the train.

## RIOT WELL PLANNED.

The Governor came out of Armory Hall in the company of Senator E. C. Wolcott, Senator Lodge, John Proctor Clark and Curtis Gault. Surrounding him was a small detachment of the Victor Republican Marking Club, a group of his old Rough Riders led by Sherman Bell and a few prominent citizens of Cripple Creek.

Instantly small boys began to throw eggs and lemons at the party. Then came a stone.

A big, husky miner, whom no one could identify, rushed forward carrying a Bryan banner in his hand. He held the pole of this so that he could use it as a spear. He jabbed at the Governor's breast, but missed him. "Bryan, Bryan," yelled the mob. "Roosevelt, Roosevelt," shouted the Rough Riders.

## LAUGHS AT ASSAILANTS.

The Governor was laughing, but his teeth were showing. The big man made another rush for him with a standard. He reached him this time and struck him on the breast. The Governor never flinched. The air was full of oaths, shouts for Bryan, eggs, lemons and stones.

The Rough Riders closed in on the Governor just as the mob, now thoroughly frenzied, made a strenuous rush to get at him and Senator Wolcott.

"Preserve law and order," shouted the Governor.

"You cowards," yelled Senator Wolcott almost purple with rage.

A man with a scuffling tried to reach the Governor. He was unable to do so. Then he turned his attention to the Rough Riders protecting the Governor.

He hit Lyman White, of Victor, and was instantly knocked down himself. Blood spurted from his mouth. He jumped up and was joined by two other men with scufflings.

## MOB IN A FRENZY.

The confusion in the street was terrific. The Republicans were trying to protect the Governor and his party. The mob wanted to get at him. David Heaton, of Victor, one of the Governor's protectors, went down, hit by a stone. Frank Gould, Republican candidate for Governor of Colorado, tried to help him, but the mob was too fierce. Heaton got out of the way of further trouble as best he could.

Sherman Bell was up by his old Colorado smacking right and left with his fists. The scufflings rained down terrible blows on the heads of the Rough Riders.

From the outer edge of the mob people could not see the Governor. All that was distinguishable of his party was the face of Senator Wolcott, and he was using arms and fists in the endeavor to open a way to the train.

Every once and a while he could be heard shrieking:

"Gowards! Is this the way you make voters?"

## POSTMASTER A FIGHTER.

Daniel Sullivan, postmaster of Cripple Creek, rushed at a man with a scuffling, smashed him in the mouth, hit him under the chin, drove another fist into his eye and put him absolutely out of action. Then he yelled:

"Hurrah for McKinley and Roosevelt!"

"Bryan! Bryan!" yelled the mob. Richard Holmes, one of the Republican marchers, was knocked down. The Governor was now half way to his car. Further passage seemed impossible. Women, standing on the car steps of

the train, where they could see all, cried and screamed:

"He will be killed; they are killing him!"

The shower of lemons and eggs kept up, but were struck the Governor. The men with the scuffling appeared to be getting the best of it. Men on the Governor's train, seeing his apartment peril, ran to fight their way to him.

Then came Holley—Holley of the 32d Michigan two years ago. Holley was mounted, dressed in the khaki of the army.

## RIDES INTO THE MOB.

Holley rode his horse straight for the scuffling men. The horse plunged and kicked them. The scuffling rained blows upon him. Men on foot toppled over from the sickening blows.

But Holley rode on. He drove the scuffling men back. Postmaster Sullivan jumped in again and knocked one of them down. Sherman Bell, aided by Heaton, E. S. Tice, one First Lieutenant of Engineers, U. S. V., with Frank Gwily and others formed a flying wedge and literally plowed their way through to the side of the train.

Then, as it never has arisen before in Victor, went up the cry:

"McKinley and Roosevelt. Three cheers for Teddy!"

The mob surged up to the car platform. The stone-throwing stopped for a moment, but the mob for Bryan and out of every description kept on.

## STARTED BY A WOMAN.

As to who provoked the Victor riot it is impossible now to say. It began with a woman.

Just as the Governor's train pulled into the town, with every mile whistle blowing, the crowd began carrying a Bryan banner ran up to the front of his car and shook the banner violently at it.

A woman caught the banner out of the hand. Her husband, a burly Hungarian miner, immediately started out to make trouble. Long before the Governor's party reached Armory Hall this miner was marching up and down the street shouting for "Bryan" and "Bryan" and everybody to fight him.

"Previous to this," says Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, "a man whom we could not identify came into Victor and paid the boys and young men power of these parties. He was carrying a stone and was attacking the Governor with his fist."

"The Republican party is glad to have you at this way, you cowards!"

"Hurrah for Bryan," said the mob.

## WOLCOTT DEFIES THE MOB.

"Hurrah all you want to," retorted the Senator. "Colorado won't stand for anything like this. Cowards, cowards, every one of you."

"What about canned beef?" shouted a man in the crowd.

The Governor answered this. He bent over the rail of the car and his face was down almost to the level of the questioner. He was shouting:

"I ate it, you never ate it, and you never were and never will be within five miles of a beef!"

Sherman Bell rang himself by the Governor's side. The khaki boys and former rough riders were close behind him. They were shouting:

"Keep cool, boys," said the Governor. "In my opinion now, law and order must be preserved. I expect to aid in that. Don't mind about me."

"Look out for stones," suddenly shouted R. D. Reiffen, who was on the platform.

## REFUSED TO YODDE.

The Governor's friends tried to pull him inside the car.

"Let me go," he exclaimed. "I'll ride this platform out of Victor, stones or no stones."

"Bane" came a stone and struck the Governor on the head. The Governor bowed calmly to the mob. Bell tried to stand in front of him. So did other men on the platform. The mob made no attempt to molest them, but they were shouting:

"If this is to be the way they campaign against me, I'm going to face it."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

## CAN CARE FOR HIMSELF.

"Don't you bother about me. You see to it that the law is observed. That's all I ask."

Those poor, misguided men at Victor are more to be pitied than condemned. Law-breaking is never a good

political game. I can stand all this kind of thing they choose to give me. It's the very sort of thing I am fighting against as a candidate for office. Reason and patriotism against the rule of the mob.

Senator Wolcott was inclined in his rage at the proceedings to charge the whole outbreak to the National Democratic party.

The Governor was not. He charged it to no one but the men engaged in it. He had no reflection to make on Mr. Bryan or anyone else.

Asked to express himself on the outbreak, his only response was:

"I'm not injured in the least, nor was any member of my immediate party. Half a dozen of the rioters were broken heads. And many of the Governor's Colorado escort had bruised faces or lumps on their heads."

WANTED TO TAKE PART.

The Governor never lost his nerve for a moment. He looked on the mob of the mine as if he wished he were from the dignity of his position and able to do his own hand and not let him be the easiest man in his party.

He was the trouble and afterward. He went up the streets of Cripple Creek with another crowd shouting "Bryan" at him, and he, smiling and bowing, as if it were all part of the plan.

Sixty additional policemen were sworn in here to aid in keeping the peace, but the Governor did not guarantee every moment by the men, who learned his character from Tampa to Sidney and at Las Guasimas and Fort Huachuca.

At 3 o'clock tonight 5,000 men, women and children were marching up the street of this town, shouting for Bryan, while as many more were listening to the Governor's speech and wildly cheering for him.

STARTED BY A WOMAN.

As to who provoked the Victor riot it is impossible now to say. It began with a woman.

Just as the Governor's train pulled into the town, with every mile whistle blowing, the crowd began carrying a Bryan banner ran up to the front of his car and shook the banner violently at it.

A woman caught the banner out of the hand. Her husband, a burly Hungarian miner, immediately started out to make trouble. Long before the Governor's party reached Armory Hall this miner was marching up and down the street shouting for "Bryan" and "Bryan" and everybody to fight him.

"Previous to this," says Postmaster Sullivan of Cripple Creek, "a man whom we could not identify came into Victor and paid the boys and young men power of these parties. He was carrying a stone and was attacking the Governor with his fist."

"The Republican party is glad to have you at this way, you cowards!"

"Hurrah for Bryan," said the mob.

WOLCOTT DEFIES THE MOB.

"Hurrah all you want to," retorted the Senator. "Colorado won't stand for anything like this. Cowards, cowards, every one of you."

"What about canned beef?" shouted a man in the crowd.

The Governor answered this. He bent over the rail of the car and his face was down almost to the level of the questioner. He was shouting:

"I ate it, you never ate it, and you never were and never will be within five miles of a beef!"

Sherman Bell rang himself by the Governor's side. The khaki boys and former rough riders were close behind him. They were shouting:

"Keep cool, boys," said the Governor. "In my opinion now, law and order must be preserved. I expect to aid in that. Don't mind about me."

"Look out for stones," suddenly shouted R. D. Reiffen, who was on the platform.

REFUSED TO YODDE.

The Governor's friends tried to pull him inside the car.

"Let me go," he exclaimed. "I'll ride this platform out of Victor, stones or no stones."

"Bane" came a stone and struck the Governor on the head. The Governor bowed calmly to the mob. Bell tried to stand in front of him. So did other men on the platform. The mob made no attempt to molest them, but they were shouting:

"If this is to be the way they campaign against me, I'm going to face it."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

"Bane" came another stone and another man was thrown, but they did not hit the Governor. He remained where he was until the town was out of sight. Then he came into his car.

He was told that Cripple Creek might have another such reception for him.

"Very good," said he. "Now, Bell, and you other men of my regiment, want to say this to you: Don't you do a thing to provoke trouble. Endure everything just as long as it is possible. But if they start to violate the law and disturb the peace, why stop the riot at all costs."

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President,  
**WILLIAM MC KINLEY,**  
Of Ohio.  
For Vice President,  
**THEODORE ROOSEVELT,**  
Of New York.  
For Governor,  
**JOHN W. YERKES,**  
Of Nashville, Boy's County.  
For Appellate Judge, Seventh District,  
**EDWARD C. O'NEAR,**  
Of Mt. Sterling, Montgomery Co., Ky.  
For Representatives in Congress,  
First District,  
**BENJAMIN C. KEYS,**  
Of Murray, Calloway Co., Ky.  
Second District,  
**WILLIAM H. LYNCH,**  
Of Madisonville, Hopkins Co., Ky.  
Third District,  
**J. MCKENZIE MOSS,**  
Of Bowling Green, Warren Co., Ky.  
Fourth District,  
**ROBERT M. JOILLY,**  
Of Cloverport, Breckinridge Co., Ky.  
Fifth District,  
**HARVEY S. IRWIN,**  
Of Louisville, Jefferson Co., Ky.  
Eighth District,  
**J. MASON WILLIAMS,**  
Of Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle Co., Ky.  
Ninth District,  
**SAMUEL J. FUGH,**  
Of Vanceburg, Lewis Co., Ky.  
Tenth District,  
**N. T. HOPKINS,**  
Of Pikeville, Pike County, Ky.  
Eleventh District,  
**VINCENT BOREING,**  
Of London, Laurel Co., Ky.

CIVIL LIBERTY MEETINGS.

**HON. JOHN W. YERKES,** Republican candidate for Governor, will speak at the following times and places:  
Grayson—Thursday, Oct. 4, 1 p. m.  
West Liberty—Saturday, Oct. 6, 1 p. m.  
Burlington—Monday, Oct. 8, 1 p. m.  
Fayetteburg—Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1 p. m.  
Hindman—Thursday, Oct. 11, 1 p. m.  
Hazard—Friday, Oct. 12, 1 p. m.  
Hyden—Saturday, October 13, 1 p. m.  
Harrison—Monday, October 15, 1 p. m.  
**JUDGE W. M. BECKNER,**  
Mayville, October 6, 1 p. m.  
Orangefield, October 8, 1 p. m.  
Versailles, October 12, 1 p. m.  
Carlisle, October 23, 1 p. m.  
Lentons, October 22, 1 p. m.  
Richmond, October 27, 1 p. m.  
Caledonia, October 29, 1 p. m.  
Ashland, October 29, 1 p. m.  
Beattyville, November 2, 1 p. m.  
Jackson, November 5, 1 p. m.  
**HON. E. C. SEIBRE,**  
Madisonville, 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 5.  
Earlington, 7:30 p. m., Monday, Oct. 5.  
Dixon, 1 p. m., Monday, Oct. 15.  
Schree, 7:30 p. m., Monday, Oct. 15.  
Morganfield, 1 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20.  
Uniontown, 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Oct. 20.  
Owensboro, 7:30 p. m., Saturday, Nov. 3.

FORMER EXPANSION.

If the Bryan policy had been in vogue when George Rogers Clark invaded the Illinois country, the American troops would have been recalled and the western expansion of the United States checked.  
If Mr. Bryan had been a member of the Continental Congress when George Washington suggested the annexation of the Bermudas, the Father of his Country would have received a score from the man who now abuses Roosevelt for holding to Washington's views.  
Had Bryan and not Jefferson been President in 1803, the territory of Louisiana would not have been annexed.  
Had he been President in 1819, we should have lost Oregon, Washington and Florida.  
Had he been President in 1848, we should have lost California, Nevada, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.  
Had he been President in 1867, we should have lost Alaska.  
Had he been elected President in 1896, Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines would have been in the possession of some other nation than the United States.  
If he is elected President next November, we shall lose the Philippines, and the policy of American control in Hawaii, Porto Rico and Cuba will be reversed.

BYRAN AND THE TRUST MAGNATE.

(Editorial in Chicago Times-Herald.)  
Somebody has made the truly frightful discovery that the man who presided at the Bryan meeting when the Democratic candidate spoke recently at Parkersburg, W. Va., was and is not only a railroad magnate but a large stockholder in the Standard Oil Company. The name of the gentleman referred to is J. N. Camden. He once represented West Virginia in the United States Senate and is at present a capitalist, who makes no effort to deny the fact.  
Mr. Camden has always been a Democrat, and it is probable that he always will be one, in spite of his heavy financial interests in perhaps the greatest trust in the world. Evidently ex-Senator Camden, who is on the inside and should therefore be able to judge, sees no reason to hope that the Republicans will show favors to the trusts that the Democrats, if in power, would deny.  
In Nebraska Mr. Bryan is a Populist or the Populist. In States where the Democrats can win without the help

of the Populists Mr. Bryan shows the latter, as he would the plague. In Kansas and Illinois Mr. Bryan denounces the trusts—declares that they are trying to enslave the workingman. In West Virginia trust magnates preside at Mr. Bryan's meetings.  
Mr. Bryan seems to be what base hall players would call "a capable all-round man."

NOT AFRAID OF REPUBLICANS.

Gen. D. H. McIntyre, of Mexico, Mo., a lifelong Democrat, has left his party on account of Bryanism. He admits that he leaves the Democratic party very reluctantly, but he felt that he could not conscientiously support the "falleuous doctrine now advocated by Bryan and his party." Gen. McIntyre says:  
"The silver question is the real issue in this campaign, but for policy the men who are conducting it are saying very little, although Mr. Bryan is more prominent in the platform at Kansas City than any other issue. You notice that Mr. Bryan has refused to answer the question whether or not he will discharge the obligations of the Government with silver dollars.  
"As I look over the history of the country for the last forty years I find that thirty-two years of this time the country has been under Republican rule, and that it has prospered during this time need not be argued. Look in any direction and you find signs of improvement and advancement. It can't possibly be that the Republican party has been so detrimental to public interests."

A MARYLAND DEMOCRAT.

Among the men who voted for Palmer and Buckner in 1896 who have declared this year for McKinley and Roosevelt is Edgar H. Gans, of Baltimore. At the request of the Baltimore News he has prepared a statement in defense of his country. This statement deals with the currency as the real paramount issue of the campaign. Mr. Gans replying in substance if not in intention to Mr. Schurz's contention that if Mr. Bryan is elected he cannot so much harm to the gold standard, Mr. Gans says:

"In the event of Democratic success the execution of the gold standard law of 1900 would be in the hands of the high priest of free silver. The distrust occasioned by his election would at least cause an immediate hoarding of gold, which would strain to the utmost the existing provisions of the law for obtaining the parity of the metals. It is of the utmost importance for Sound Money Democrats to remember that the provisions for a gold reserve in the act of 1890 do not apply to any think except greenbacks and the treasury notes, and that the only way that a Secretary of the Treasury could maintain the parity of the metals in the United States in the general fund of the treasury running out is to use the discretion conferred in him by that part of the act of 1890 which provides that 'the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, use said notes (meaning greenbacks and treasury notes) in exchange for gold or to purchase and redeem bonds of the United States, or any other lawful purpose the public may require.' Now, a Gold Standard Secretary of the Treasury would construe this section to mean that he must use the notes of the treasury for the purchase of gold, so as to maintain the parity of the metals, but is anyone so simple as to believe that a Free Silver Secretary of the Treasury or the Silver Attorney General would so construe the law? Would he not say that by the very terms of the law he is not compelled, but given a discretion, and that the 'lawful purpose' do not include maintenance of the parity, particularly in view of a security in the House which the Senate rejected."  
Mr. Gans views simply as a citizen with an intelligent presentment of the interests at risk in the contest. He is not a Republican. On the contrary he is a man who would be a Democrat if the Democratic position on the currency would permit him to be. Believing as he does he will take neither to the woods nor to the fence.

AN IOWA DEMOCRAT'S VIEWS.

Dr. W. H. Ord, of Wilton, Ia., announces his intention to vote for McKinley. Dr. Ord states that he has steadily voted the Democratic ticket since 1847 to the present, but that he will this year vote with the Administration. Says he: "I am an admirer of W. J. Bryan. I love him, for he is a Western product, a brainy man, full of force, push and progress, and I wish to save him for himself, for the people and for the nation. I do not believe that he has found out the right, but I am some magic wand, or the reproduction of a Burckhard speech R. R.—he shall gain the electoral vote and become President, that will be the last of him. Politically he will go down with the Democratic party to oblivion. I have always considered it bad policy when you are battling the ocean wave, breathing the flood tide, to stop and banter about the quality of the horse you are astride. We are in the rush of mighty waves. One slip of a cog, of a new master at the helm, may cause disasters from which we may not recover as individuals or as a nation."  
The people would like to hear from Mr. Bryan on the subject of the Tammany Ice trust and Chairman Jones' round robin sale trust.

KEEP THE FLAG FLYING.



THE NEW STAR-SPANGLED BANNER.

Oh, say, can you see, by the far Eastern light,  
What so proudly is hailed at the twilight's last gleaming?  
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, through many a gleam,  
In lands near and far, is so gallantly streaming?  
And the thanks in our prayers, rising high in the air,  
Give proof to the World that our flag is still there;  
Oh, say, that star-spangled banner be waved  
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved!  
Oh, thus be it always, whenever we stand  
Between the oppressed and a King's desolation!  
Blest with vict'ry and peace, may the Heaven-recur'd land  
Praise the Power that hath made us a powerful nation!  
And onward we must, for our cause it is just;  
And this be our motto, 'In God is our trust.'  
Let the star-spangled banner in triumph be waved  
O'er the lands we have freed and the peoples we've saved!  
MARTIN SAKK.

TIMES HAVE CHANGED.



FOUR YEARS AGO UNCLE SAM WAS A BORROWER.



NOW ALL COUNTRIES BORROW FROM UNCLE SAM.

A CREDITOR NATION.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]  
When Bryan was harping on it to us in 1896 he laid great stress on the fact that the United States was a debtor nation. He pictured the disadvantages under which a country labors when it is largely obligated to foreigners, and made a great impression upon many by dwelling upon the facility with which creditors in other lands could draw our gold from us. Now, however, he studiously seeks to conceal the fact that the shoe is on the other foot, and that the United States is able to draw gold from Europe. He could not for the world be induced to refer to this question from Her Labor, where a London Trust, found in a comment upon the placing of a large part of a recent English loan in this country:  
"We can see nothing derogatory in selling the bonds to America. It is an indication of the enormous growth of wealth in the United States. Now would we be surprised if, in view of their continued prosperity, our American cousins were to set us our bank-ers in the future in a good many in-

BYRAN'S REVOLUTIONARY THREATS.

Secretary Gage has showed clearly the power which Bryan might use as President to nullify the gold standard law, if so disposed. It becomes then a momentous question what his disposition in the matter would be, and as to this there can be no doubt. Mr. Bryan has pledged himself in public speeches to use every power, regular and irregular, direct and indirect, to force the country upon a silver basis, if he is elected President.

BRYAN'S CHICAGO THREAT.

Bryan gives in his book the full text of his speech in the campaign of 1896 to the business men of Chicago. This speech addressed specially to the business men was supposed to declare his plans and policies with more deliberation and care than an ordinary effusion on the stump. In the report of this speech, since coolly and deliberately embodied in his book, on page 187, he says:

"And then I propose that we shall say to our foreign creditors that WE INTEND TO PAY OUR OWN OBLIGATIONS IN EITHER GOLD OR SILVER. I propose that we shall say to them, 'Gentlemen, if you conspire to make that silver dollar less than the gold dollar, we shall say you in that silver dollar. You say that is repudiation. I deny it. They bought our bonds only a short time ago and they made a difference between coin bonds and gold bonds, charging for the risk they took, and now let them have the risk they charged for. Do you say they have a right to charge us more because of the risk they took and that we have not the right to exercise the option which they calculated on?'"

It will be noted that Bryan proposed here a policy which was to be followed, not because of any supposed benefit to the country, but solely to secure revenge upon the foreign bondholder. He did not stop to consider the question of sawing off the limb on which the country is sitting and starting it down toward a silver basis by paying interest in silver. The only purpose animating him was that of "getting even" with the foreign bondholders.

THE PHILADELPHIA THREAT.

Mr. Bryan's threat to have it out with the bondholders is a matter that concerns not those individuals alone but the whole country; hence it is significant to know that the threat of striking them over the shoulders of labor and industry was not confined to one speech or one occasion. Many times in the campaign he reiterated his determination to resort to extreme and even circuitous and irregular measures to attack the bondholders and the gold standard. Thus in his speech at Philadelphia (report on page 477 of his book) he boldly declared:

"I have said that if there was anybody who believed the maintenance of the gold standard absolutely essential, he ought not to vote for me at all. IF I CAN PREVENT THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD, YOU CAN RELY UPON ME DOING IT UPON THE VERY FIRST OPPORTUNITY THAT THE PEOPLE WILL GIVE ME."

SEIZING ON DOUBTFUL AND IRREGULAR POWERS FOR REVENGE.

It was no mere slip of the tongue which caused Mr. Bryan to speak of attacking the gold standard by irregular and extra legal means. He did not wait his followers to understand that he would use only such power as the law might give him to force the country on a silver basis. Instead, in an extraordinary speech made at Ottumwa, Iowa, where he spoke of "the people taking the reins in their own hands," he said also (page 296 of his book): "I believe in the restoration of bimetallicism, and I have behind me the hearts, as well as the votes, of the American people. YOU MAY DEPEND UPON IT THAT NO POWER IN THIS COUNTRY OR ANY OTHER NATION will prevent the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold and at the present rate."

Taken by itself, this might have been thought a slip of the tongue, but not so when viewed in connection with the speeches at Chicago and Philadelphia, together with the still more formal one at Madison Square. Few men in America have ever spoken of taking any official action or invoking any power over and above that authorizing the voice of the people. The legal basis is the measure of legal money. But Mr. Bryan told his listeners at Ottumwa that if he was to have not only the votes of the people, but their hearts, then no power could withstand him.

A moment later in that same speech, he spoke of the people waiting until patience was exhausted, then arming themselves and taking the reins of government into their own hands—a course transcending the law and appealing to the forces of revolution.

SINISTER CHALLENGE TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The full significance of these utterances is only to be understood when they are considered in the light of the still earlier and more formal one made at Madison Square (Bryan's book page 326) where he said: "I SHALL ALWAYS REFUSE TO APOLOGIZE FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT TO DISSENT FROM A DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT."  
This, he remembered, is from the same man who talks about invoking powers coming not from the ballots but from "the hearts of the people" and of the multitude taking the reins in their own hands and of securing revenge on the foreign holders of our bonds.

REVOLUTIONARY BRYANISM.

These are revolutionary doctrines, one and all. There is no lawful or constitutional power in this country coming from "the hearts of the people" as distinguished from their ballots. It takes a three-fourths vote to amend the constitution and a mere majority of the people cannot take the reins into their own hands. Equally certain is it that foreign holders of our bonds cannot be discriminated against and paid in a different coin from those at home. The Supreme Court would be bound to prevent any such action. Bryan, of course, knew that and hence the significance of his threat and warning to that tribunal.

Mr. Bryan knew as well in 1896 as he does now that some able lawyers have persistently claimed that, as a matter of mere legal duty, the Supreme Court would be compelled to declare against a change in the obligations of contracts from a gold standard to a silver basis. Bryan, of course, denies that, but is not content to stop there. He plainly means to "discredit from the decisions of the Supreme Court," not only in that instance but in many others where that tribunal might feel bound to uphold the gold standard and the obligations of the law, as against the invocation of irregular and unauthorized powers derived from "the hearts of the people" and not from ballots cast in accordance with the constitution and the laws.

It would no doubt be dangerous for Bryan to nullify the gold standard law by paying the interest on bonds in silver, but he would have to believe his own utterances if he stopped there. The revolutionary program which he proposes goes much farther than that. What is to be the response of law-abiding and law-respecting voters?

A GENTLEMAN AND A DEMAGOGUE.

[The Independent.]

In his Labor Day speech at Chicago Gov. Roosevelt said the gentleman. He said not one word that was an appeal for votes for the Republican party. It was not true of Mr. Bryan. He declared that he was going to address the planks of the Democratic platform, such as "government by injunction," and be concluded with an attack on "imperialism." And Mr. McKinley's policy in Porto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines pursued the past two years; and his a large part of his address to the working man that "on election day their silent ballots can shape the destiny of this nation, and either bring

the government back to its ancient landmarks or turn it into the pathway followed by the empires of the Old World." Such address was a violation of the courtesies and the promises of the occasion.

"IF THERE IS ANY ONE WHO BELIEVES THE GOLD STANDARD IS A GOOD THING, OR THAT IT MUST BE MAINTAINED, I WARN HIM NOT TO CAST HIS VOTE FOR ME BECAUSE I PROMISE HIM IT WILL NOT BE MAINTAINED IN THIS COUNTRY LONGER THAN I AM ABLE TO GET RID OF IT."—HON. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, KNOXVILLE, TENN., SEPTEMBER 10, 1896.